

Island Pond Herald,
Published, every Friday, at Island
Pond, Vt., by
J. S. BURLINGAME,
Editor and Publisher.

For Governor,
Redfield Proctor
OF RUTLAND.
For Lieutenant Governor,
Eben P. Colton
OF FRANKFORD.
For State Treasurer,
JOHN A. PAGE
OF MONTPELIER.

State Convention.

Early in the day of the 22d, the delegates from the different portions of the State began to put in an appearance at Burlington, to attend the State Convention which had been called for the following day; and by evening the hotels were full to overflowing of candidates, accompanied by their friends and delegates. Every one seemed to be there for a purpose, and one standing aloof for the multitude and the Van Ness House might have heard expressions of the following: "Proctor!" "Best man!" "People's choice!" "How's third District?" "Is Dale in the field?" "Merrill, good fellow!" "Proctor couldn't carry his own town!" "If he don't get it first ballot, he won't get it at all!" "Sprague no account!" "Is Poland going to run the second District?" "Brad's money will carry it!" "Grant working like a tiger!" "Will Poland go again from the first District?" "Sowle's fine man!" "Gov. Stewart would like it!" "He'd be out of the field!" "No show!" and other expressions of a similar character, which would leave one in doubt, whether this was a convention for the purpose of nominating State officers, or a conglomeration of all the District conventions in the State. Messrs. Proctor, Merrill and Sprague were on the ground early, prepared to receive their friends; and every new arrival proved more conclusively that Col. Proctor was sure to be the favorite of the convention. Canvassing for State officers was kept up to a late hour at night, intermingled with an active one for members of Congress in the different districts, and more especially in the third, to such an extent that one delegate remarked that "the supposed he had come there to attend a State Convention; but had come to the conclusion that it was a third District Convention."

Early the next morning "button-holing" was resumed at a furious rate, and kept up until 11 o'clock, (the time the Convention was called.) The Convention was called to order by Hon. Geo. W. Grandey, Chairman of the State Committee in City Hall. Upon roll call, it was ascertained that the Convention was one of the fullest, if not the largest one ever held in the State, some less than 50 being absent from the entire list of delegates. Upon receiving nominations for Governor, it was found that the opposition to Col. Proctor was so far in the minority, that he was nominated by acclamation. The principal struggle was in nominating Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. E. P. Colton received the nomination on the second ballot, by a majority of about 10. Hon. John A. Page was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

The resolutions were short and sweet, and have received comment from papers all over this and other States. The Burlington Brass Band serenaded the delegates from their stand, situated in the park opposite the Van Ness House. The Convention passed off pleasantly and harmoniously, and everyone went away much pleased with the result, and more especially the Grangers who succeeded in nominating their candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Now all we have to do, is for every man to do his duty at the polls at the coming election, and elect the ticket by an overwhelming majority.

For the first time in nine weeks the news from Europe has the true ring of peace. The dead-lock which has puzzled and harassed the world is broken at last. The issue was drawn so sharply that both the triumph and the discomfiture are undeniable. On March 18 Prince Gortchakoff declared to Lord Loftus that Russia would decline to discuss the treaty of San Stefano in the congress except as to clauses which affected European interests. On March 21 Lord Derby informed Count Schouvaloff that the British Government could not recede from the position which they had taken. They must insist upon their stipulation that every article in the treaty should be placed before the congress. On March 26, Count Schouvaloff replied that the Imperial Cabinet also refused to modify its declaration. Thus, nine weeks ago, the two empires locked horns, and from that moment the nations of Europe and Asia have stood breathless beside the arena in doubt as to which, if either, of the combatants would yield the disputed ground without a bloody struggle. From the outset the bearing of the antagonists has presented a conspicuous contrast. England has held her position quietly, but very firmly, with ever growing reliance upon her own strength and incessant preparation to employ to the utmost, Russia, on the other hand, has been so wild in her projects, so benumbed in her policy, that she has made a surprising spectacle of herself. Her diplomacy, which once took the highest rank for astuteness, has become the laughing stock of the embassies. At first the Russians could hardly believe that England was in earnest. They felt that a power which had borne their scorn in December and their insults in January could not possibly, in March

hold the purpose to provoke their power. But the press and Parliament of England soon undeceived their hope. The London journals were transformed. Exhortations turned to defiance. "You thought," they cried, "that our patience was poltroonery. You mistook love of peace for fear of war. It was a fatal blunder. Learn now that, far from dreading the might of your empire, we rate Russia as but a third-rate power in comparison with the exhaustless strength of England." The St. Petersburg Cabinet found to their horror that what they had taken for a cur was a lion asleep. In their extremity they sought help in every direction. General Ignatieff hurried off to Vienna, but Count Andrassy gave him a shoulder that might have chilled an iceberg. Then France was pressed to draw to their side but M. Waddington informed Prince Orloff that his Government, though it would preserve a strict neutrality, shared England's view of the treaty of San Stefano. Next Italy was approached but to no purpose. As for Germany, Prince Bismarck, from the first, had made his position very clear both at St. Petersburg and at London. "I am to be an honest broker," he said; "I will act as go-between. Whatever two can agree upon will suit me perfectly well." Thus abandoned on all sides, without a friend, unless it be little Serbia, to draw a weapon in her quarrel, Russia has seen her strength turning to weakness as rapidly as the weakness of England was being converted into power. The Muscovite armies have dwindled, gnawed by the sharp tooth of disease. The Muscovite treasury was falling fast into hopeless insolvency. Since the resistance appeared impossible she has bowed at last to fate and accepted the cup of humiliation from the hand of her hated rival.

We fail to see that the democrats can accomplish much by their investigation of the alleged election fraud in Florida. Of course they hope to make a little capital for use in the coming political campaign, but as the country will understand that their investigation is a mere partisan affair it cannot have much effect upon public opinion. The democrats have decided that there shall be no investigation of the election frauds in other states for which they are known to be directly responsible; therefore, by preventing a fair inquiry they hurt nobody but themselves. Neither can we see how their proceedings can effect the validity of the president's title. They cannot secure his impeachment without the aid of republican votes, as it requires a two-thirds vote to accomplish that result. The only damaging effect the investigation can have will be upon the business interests of the country, and to delay the full restoration of confidence between the sections.—St. Albans Weekly Messenger.

The harmonious action of the Vermont Republican Convention last Thursday dispelled whatever apprehension the spirited canvass which has been going on respecting the candidacy has created. All the elements, after consultation, united upon Col. Redfield Proctor as the candidate for Governor, and the hearty enthusiasm of the Convention gave assurance that the gallant Republicans of that staunch Republican State will roll up one of their magnificent majorities next September. The platform of the Convention is brief but comprehensive. Its endorsement of the Administration, its general policy and motive, carries with it an approval of the financial policy of Secretary Sherman and his determination to bring the country to a specie basis. It approves all of the efforts of the Administration to secure administrative reform and accords to the President that honesty of purpose and motive to which all fair-minded men will concede that he is entitled. As Vermont is one of the first Republican States to speak this fall, the country will look with more than usual interest to see if the Republicans rank stand by the old Republican faith. It is not enough, therefore, that the Republicans of Vermont elect their ticket. They must see to it that Vermont makes her devotion to Republican principles emphatic by an old time majority.—Boston Journal.

Recent occurrences in India show the extent to which the English rulers exert their authority in that country, while they indicate a danger which must ever be guarded against. The great Temple of Juggernaut has been in the care of the Rajah of Khurda, who holds the hereditary office of Puri in Orissa. The young man lately enjoying this trust, was in the eyes of millions of Hindoos, the incarnation of the god Vishnoo, and for that reason ten thousand times more sacred than because he is successor of the line of kings that once ruled all over India. Believing that he was the victim of sorcery, the Rajah induced a holy mendicant whom he charged with sorcery, to enter his palace and with the aid of attendants, he subjected the man to tortures that caused his death. He was tried under the laws which England proclaims shall give justice to all alike, and with his accomplices, has been sentenced to transportation for life. The result of the trial causes much dissatisfaction in Hindoo circles.

SUPERIOR AMERICAN GOODS.—Consul-General Balaun of London in a recent dispatch to the State Department in relation to the recent strikes in England, and the influence of American competition on the markets of England, says it is conceded, although unwillingly, that the competition of this country has a potential influence in diminishing the English cotton trade at home and abroad. England now sends less than one-third the quantity of goods to the United States that she sent in 1860, while, on the other hand, 20,000 pieces of cotton goods are shipped from the United States to England each week. It has been stated that the American goods

have been sold at a loss, but it is denied by good authority. The Times attributes the increase of American manufactures at the cost of British industry to the superior quality and equal or cheaper prices of the American product. Another journal attributes the decline of British cotton trade to the "fantastic folly of English manufacturers who have lost their customers by patronizing off on them adulterated goods," as well as to the fact that the American manufacturer can produce goods at less cost than the English. The dispatch urges upon American manufacturers the importance of maintaining the superior standard of their goods and selling at low and comparatively unobtrusive rates for a time, by which means, added to our natural advantages, a still greater share in the coveted trade in China, Japan and elsewhere may be diverted into American channels.

THE MARRIAGE EXPLAINER.—There has been a good deal of "wonderment" at the legislation of Russia in not following up her successes and pushing into England. The reason undoubtedly is that the czar received a copy of the London Daily Telegraph which contained the following modest paragraph, and concluded, like Capt. Scott's coon, to "come down" at once. It would do to say anything about American brag and bluster hereafter.

"They are cravens or simpletons who talk with bated breath of the vastness of Russia, and tremble at the thought of combat with her. The simple fact is—and it ought to make us as indignant as possible to this semi-barbarous nation—that if England is forced to draw the sword we can in one, or two, or three years, or as many more as may be necessary, utterly break up the Russian dynasty in revolution and bankruptcy, and deal with Asia as we please for the future. Impregnable ourselves, and commanding all the seas, we can seal up the commerce of the unwieldy and autocratic empire, and, with leisurely campaigns, wear and worry her to death, while, step by step, she recedes along the path of her conquests."

The Stewart Women's Hotel having failed as to its original purpose, it is now being changed at a cost of \$50,000 to a general hotel. Judge Hilton declared that that the woman will not live apart from the men, and he tried to impress the late Mr. Stewart, notwithstanding all the advantages and luxuries of this magnificent home, only 50 working women availed themselves of its benefits. Its rules were too strict, and its guests were few. Those able to pay the prices asked for board could secure elsewhere the accommodations desired, with larger liberty. It seems to have been run on the principle that women had no rights, and are entitled to none. So the great enterprise which promised so much to women, will accomplish another and different purpose.

A distressing circumstance connected with the calling out of the Reserves in England is the fact that quite a large number of the men thus summoned to the service of the Government have left their families entirely unprotected for, and in a condition of such great want as to throw them upon the parish authorities for support. The latter exercise their own discretion as to dealing with them, and the only alternative which many of them present is admission to the workhouse. To compel the military service of heads of families, and then to consign these families to the workhouse, in compensation with the idle and criminal classes, is a policy scarcely worthy of a great, humane and wealthy nation. The Government is struggling with the problem, though as yet with no further result than to make the petty allowance from the War Office payable in advance instead of in arrears.

It is a rather curious fact that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright should be opposed to the vaccination law. At a public anti-vaccination meeting held at Manchester the other day, a letter was read from Mr. Bright, regretting that Parliament had made vaccination compulsory, and in a previous letter he said, "The law is monstrous, and ought to be repealed." Mr. Gladstone is equally pronounced in his views, and it is certainly to be regretted that two men of such great influence with the public should encourage resistance to the law at a time when small pox appears to be establishing itself as a permanent scourge in England.

Among some eight or ten persons confirmed by Bishop Paddock, at Christ Church, Cambridge, last week, was Rev. Frederick Palmer, pastor of the Congregational church at Revere, who has tendered his resignation of that office and will at once enter the Episcopal ministry. Mr. Palmer is one of four brothers, sons of the late Deacon Julius A. Palmer of Mount Vernon Church in this city, and nephews of Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer. An elder brother, a business man of Boston, preceded him into the Episcopal Church a few years since, and about one year ago he was received into the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Edward Abbott, formerly an editor of the Congregationalist, was confirmed at the same time.—Commonwealth.

It is now said that the average pastor in New England is three years. We believe that the itinerancy in the Methodist Church has been extended, so that a minister in some cases may return to the same church for three years, and thus the itinerancy and the fixed pastorate now measure precisely alike.—Providence.

Special Business Notices.

A Word to Clergymen.
Friend, stop that cough! Do not neglect a Common Cold even for a day. It may end in Consumption and death. Dr. N. H. DORRIS' Bitters has cured thousands, both old and young, and it will cure you, if taken freely and in season. This Bitter has been before the American people forty-six years, and has never failed to give relief to all who have used it. It has won its way by accurate service, until it has become a household friend in thousands of our best families. Regular physicians use and recommend it. Clergymen and public speakers are its best patrons. Railroad employes, much exposed to colds, coughs, etc., should always use it. Farmers, Lawyers, Merchants and every body, old and young, speak highly in its praise.

Have you Yellow Eyes?
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will certainly cure you. If you have any dimness, inflammation, Constipation, pain in the right side, try these Bitters at once, and see how much good you can receive for 25 cents. 51-ly

A Remedy that Never Fails.
Henry & Johnson's Arctica and Oil Liniment is an external remedy for man or beast for curing Wounds, Sprains, Strains, Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Ulcers of every kind, including Skin Diseases generally; and while its application is harmless and never painful, its effects are most wonderful. As a FAMILY LINIMENT it meets the wants of every household. Warranted to satisfy all who use it.

Bread! Bread!
The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Island Pond and vicinity that his bread cart will start from the bakery on Monday next, 1st day of June, and continue daily, through the summer, to supply them with fresh bread.

Brown Bread & Baked Beans,
every Sunday morning. I shall make a specialty of choice

PASTRY AND CAKES.
Thankful for past favors, and soliciting an increased share, I remain, very respectfully,

WM. LANDRY,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

MILLINERY.
I am now ready to supply customers with the latest
SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
A good assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS
constantly on hand, and NEW GOODS received weekly.

Mrs. N. B. NASON,
CROSS STREET, ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

TAKE NOTICE.
I beg leave, and take this opportunity to announce to this and the surrounding towns, that I have obtained the agency for some of the best LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANIES
also for the New American and Wilson

SEWING MACHINES,
Mason & Hamblin and New England

ORGANS,
Sewing Machines and Organs sold on the installment plan, and small profits. Insurance of all kinds effected in my good, reliable company. I should be pleased to receive a call from my friends who are in want of anything in the above named lines, and I will try and satisfy them that I am content with only

A LIVING PROFIT
for the remuneration of my labors. Office opposite Custom House.

G. S. ROBINSON,
ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

HAZARD'S
Patent Swing Crib.
—AND—
CHILD PROTECTOR.

MOTHERS.

And others having the care of children will save many steps, much time and anxiety, by purchasing the HAZARD CRIB. It is quieting to the children, simple, convenient and attractive, and is rapidly growing into public favor. It is for sale by Furniture Dealers generally.

BANCROFT & DYER
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
180 Tremont Street, Boston.

ATTENTION
COFFINS
AND
CASKETS.

We have just received a large assortment of COFFINS and CASKETS of different styles, and are now prepared to furnish them to our patrons on short notice.
We can give you a better finished coffin or casket at a cheaper price than what you can get in Northern New England.
Give us a call.
G. S. BALCH & SON,
LUNenburg, Vt., May 9, 1878.

The Last shall be FIRST!
THE FILM OF

A. Bartlett & Co.,

Of Island Pond, Vt., being the last ones in this village to go to market to buy good, they were able to buy at a less price than other firm in the place owing to the

CREAT REDUCTION
Of prices which have occurred since their return. Consequently we are able to successfully compete with

ANY OTHER FIRM

Our stock of goods is complete in all its branches, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, &c.

We have also a large stock of

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Our stock of

Ladies & Gents Boots,

Is large and of the best quality.

FOR CASH,

We can sell Gents fine calf Boots for \$2 50.

Gents very fine sewed calf boots for \$3 75.

And all kinds of boots for Ladies at correspondingly low prices.

We make a specialty in selecting our

FLOURS,

Of which we keep on hand The best qualities of Spring Wheat Patent and Winter pastries that the country affords.

CORN, MEAL AND SHORTS,

In sacks always on hand at bottom prices.

While we make special efforts to accommodate parties needing credit, we are not unmindful of the wants of a large line of close cash customers who favor us with their patronage, but assure all such that they will always find rare bargains at our store.

A. BARTLETT & CO.
ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

Rawson & Pottle,
(Successors to N. E. HOSNEY.)

DRUGGISTS, APOTHECARIES

—AND DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Books, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Tobacco, and Cigars,

ISLAND POND, VT.

J. C. RAWSON, A. Q. POTTLE, M. D.

J. D. WHITE

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER
Island Pond, Vermont.

STRAYED

There came into my enclosure on Saturday May 18th 1878, three heads of cattle, viz: two (2) Black yearling heifers, one having a white star in the forehead and a white tail, and one (1) two-year-old steer. The owner can have the same by calling at my residence, proving property and paying charges.

G. W. LANG,
BRIGHTON, Vt., May 23, 1878.

W. W. CHENEY,
Tonsorial Artist,

Island Pond House Cutting children's hair and shaving razors a specialty. Bay run for every customer.

GEORGE W. HARTSHORN
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
CANAN, VERMONT.

D. S. STORES,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
Agent for all the principal

Fire INSURANCE COMPANIES.
ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

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THE WAR

In the East has attracted considerable attention, but nothing compared to the excitement now going

00 at

C. M. DYER'S

who has just returned from market with a varied and complete assortment of

DRESS GOODS

of all descriptions. My

FANCY GOODS

consist of the latest novelties in

TIES,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY,

DRESS-TRIMMINGS,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

Gent's Furnishing

GOODS.

Consisting of White and Fancy

Shirts, Underwear, Ties, Collars etc

HATS, CAPS,

&

STRAW GOODS.

My stock of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

is the finest without exception in Essex County.

BOOTS & SHOES.

of every grade and quality to suit both young and old.

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

CORN,

FLOUR,

MEAL,

SALT,

TOBACCO,

CANNED GOODS.

HARDWARE,

GLASSWARE,

ROOM PAPER,

PAINTS & OILS,

all of which I propose to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

or in exchange for Country Produce.

I take this opportunity to thank my friends and patrons for past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

C. M. DYER,
MAIN ST. ISLAND POND.